(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No [illegible].)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1790.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *March* 8.

THE bill for the remiſſion and mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain caſes, was read a third time, and paſſed.

The bill for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts was read a third time, and ordered to lie on the table until to-morrow.

On motion, the conſideration of the bill accepting the ceſſion of a certain territory ceded to congreſs by the ſtate of North-Carolina, ſent from the ſenate, was poſtponed until Thurſday next, and then to be taken up in a committee of the whole.

The reſolve ſent from the ſenate, directing the collectors in the ſeveral ſtates not to grant clearances to any veſſel without having ſuch documents and manifeſts as are by law ſpecified, was referred to Meſſieurs White, Contee and Tucker.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee reſpecting the ſalaries of the clerks of the commiſſioners of accounts, &c. reported and brought in a bill for the purpoſe intended, which was read the firſt time.

A report from the ſecretary at war, on the petition of colonel John Ely, was read and laid on the table.

A meſſage was received from the preſident by Mr. Lear, tranſmitting the ratification of 11 of the 12 articles of amendments propoſed by congreſs to the conſtitutionn of the United States, by the ſtate of Delaware, the conſideration of the firſt article being poſtponed.

The ſpeaker preſented the petition of Gifford Dally, door-keeper of the houſe, reſpecting ſervices by him performed during the receſs of congreſs, was read and referred to Meſſieurs Livermore, Sylveſter and Lee.

Mr. White, from the committee who were inſtructed to bring in a bill for preventing the exportation of goods not legally inſpected, brought in one for that purpoſe, which was read the firſt time.

Mr. Ames preſented a petition of David Oliphant, late director for the hoſpitals of the ſouthern department, which was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Hartley, the report of the committee to whom was referred the memorials reſpecting the abolition of ſlavery, was read a ſecond time, and, after conſiderable debate, Tueſday the 16th inſtant was appointed for its diſcuſſion.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Gifford Dally, reported, That he be allowed two dollars per diem, for ninety-ſix days ſervices, during the receſs of congreſs.

The houſe then went into a committee on the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, the reſolve for aſſuming the ſtate debts being under conſideration.

Mr. White and Mr. Stone ſpoke ſtrenuouſly againſt the adoption of the meaſure at the preſent time, and Mr. Gerry in favour thereof; but the uſual hour of adjournment being arrived, on motion of Mr. Vining the committee roſe.

Mr. Clymer aſked leave of abſence for a few days, which was granted.

The houſe then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, *March* 9.

The order of the day was called for on the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury reſpecting the aſſumption of the ſtate debts.

Mr. Benſon in the chair.

Mr. Sherman ſpoke in favour of the aſſumption, and thought it would be agreeable to the people to have the public debt all under one common ſtock; it would be for the intereſt of the particular ſtates as well as the public good. He therefore thought it would be beſt to agree to the propoſition.

Mr. Bland ſaid the aſſumption of the ſtate debts was the only means to bind the gordian knot of juſtice and equity in the United States, and if it was not immediately adopted, the evil which had been complained of, reſpecting ſpeculators, would be multiplied ten fold. Some ſtates would exert themſelves; others would not; and in this ſituation the ſpeculators would know when to take the advantage.

The ſecretary of the treaſury has reported ways and means for paying the ſtate debts; and it cannot be diſputed but that one of theſe two alternatives will eventually be adopted—either the ſtates individually muſt levy taxes to pay their debts, or congreſs muſt do it, in order to keep up the peace and credit of the country.

Mr. Bland then ſaid he was highly pleaſed with the amendments propoſed by his worthy colleague, which provided for a door to be kept open for the liquidation of the ſtate debts. Had the 4th reſolution been adopted without this amendment, the ſtate ſecurities might have ſuffered a fall, ſuch as would have reduced them to one ſhilling in the pound, or leſs perhaps; but with the amendment they would probably ſtand nearer to their value. Congreſs, ſaid Mr. Bland, muſt ſooner or later have taken up this buſineſs. He then concluded by profeſſing that he ſpoke from the heart, and could not think of voting any other way than for the propoſition.

Mr. Scott then roſe and ſaid that he was well aware that adopting the propoſition would operate in favour of ſome ſtates, to the certain prejudice of others, and it would be well if a day of retribution could be fixed, that might equalize the buſineſs; but he could not look forward to that day—he feared it would never arrive. He was well diſpoſed to conſent that the actual debts yet unpaid ſhould be taken into the common maſs, and a ratio ſtruck, notwithſtanding he had been againſt a funding ſyſtem. Yet, under the impreſſion that it was a great national effort, and that the ſtate debts were incurred in the common cauſe of the union, he would vote for the propoſition.

Mr. Lee ſaid, when he conſidered the great reſpect which was due to the committee, and the character of the officer who had reported, he thought it his duty to declare his reaſons for the part he ſhould take in the buſineſs before them. He acknowledged that the aſſumption would be juſt if it could be effected on right principles; but the exertions of the individual ſtates would be found unequal, and it would require two or three years to bring about a ſyſtem of taxation. He was willing to aſſume the debts now, if they were to be provided for by the United States as ſoon as a liquidation can be made; and he therefore moved for a reſolution to that effect.

If it will take two years, ſaid Mr. Lee, to collect the voice of unanimity and equity, why precipitate the buſineſs at preſent? Every gentleman who conſiders well of this will agree, that more ſatisfaction would be given to the public mind by more deliberate procedures and it would be more agreeable to the conſtitution.

Mr. Page was apprehenſive that, unleſs a fair ſettlement could be had, inſtead of conſolidating the intereſt of the ſtates, this meaſure would tend to create more jealouſies, and renovate the old diſputes which had nearly ſubſided between the parties, in many ſtates.—He was willing that Maſſachuſetts ſhould be paid for their extraordinary exertions and the Penobſcot expedition, and South-Carolina for their's in building a frigate, &c. But he thought it would be better policy to leave the ſettlement of the ſtate accounts to themſelves.

Mr. Page uſed ſeveral other arguments, and thought that a more proper time might be found for going into this buſineſs; he therefore wiſhed for a poſtponement.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid that moſt of the arguments which he had heard, in favour of the reſolution, had already been anſwered. Let us examine, ſaid he, the taxes propoſed by the ſecretary of the treaſury. The exciſe is a tax that has always been odious to the people of moſt of the ſtates; the abolition of the ten per cent. allowance on tunnage to domeſtic owners of veſſels, and the ten per cent. additional duty on foreign bottoms, will affect the ſouthern ſtates moſt, the principal imports being articles for the uſe of the huſbandmen; ſo that, in this inſtance, it operates like direct taxation on agriculture, equal to a tax on houſes or lands. Salt alſo was an article on which a tax would be thought odious.

Here Mr. Jackſon referred to the debates of the laſt ſeſſion, when ſome gentlemen who, perhaps, had now ſpoken differently, had then complained and reprobated the idea of taxing articles of this kind. If we do not aſſume the ſtate debts, we will not want their exciſes. He denied the poſition which ſome members had argued for "that congreſs could collect taxes in the ſtates better than the ſtates themſelves;" for congreſs cannot go beyond certain limits in taxation, even if a caſe of neceſſity required it, but the ſtates themſelves could go beyond thoſe bounds; it was therefore more in their power to fund their own debts, than in the power of congreſs.

Has there been a ſingle anſwer offered by the gentlemen on the other ſide of this queſtion to the charge of injuſtice, which would be incurred by taxing the original creditors a ſecond time. He thought there was no proſpect of retribution, no juſtice in the propoſition, not even with regard to its expediency: it will not prevent ſpeculations, for ſpeculations have already taken place; the ſtate certificates are now in the hands of a third perſon—the debt will be enhanced, &c.

Mr. Jackſon concluded by confeſſing, that if he could be convinced even of its utility, it ſhould have his ſanction; but as no arguments had been offered which were ſufficient to make him change his opinion, he therefore would be againſt the propoſition, and he only claimed the right of general juſtice.

Mr. Bland roſe to reply to ſome gentlemen whom, he ſaid, had appeared ſo ſqueamiſh with regard to funding laws and taxation. When the conſtitution was framing, it was well known that it would go to an abſorption of all the official revenues of the United States; it was now too late to be ſqueamiſh on thoſe ſubjects. He thought the military debts were the debts of the union; for theſe reaſons he adhered to his firſt principles.

Mr. Page thought the powers of congreſs ſhould not be ſo greatly extended, but in caſes of urgent neceſſity.

Mr. Vining then roſe, and apologized for his long abſence from the houſe, which, he ſaid, had been unavoidable; but, although he had been abſent, he had been employed in collecting the beſt information poſſible upon the ſubject.

When he viewed it as reſpecting a ſtate, it appeared iniquitous, unjuſt and inequitable, but when taken in a larger extent, as reſpecting the United States, he confeſſed he was puzzled how to determine, and he ſcarcely knew where to apply for information: ſacrifices were to be made upon the altar of accommodation, and the fate of America, perhaps, depended upon the deciſion of this queſtion. Some ſtates have, perhaps, iſſued ſecurities for their own particular advantage, which would be unjuſt to charge to the United States; whilſt other ſtates were in a contrary predicament, and will have to pay into the common ſtock.

Here Mr. Vining expatiated upon the different lights in which the ſubject appeared to him, under various circumſtances; but he inferred at length that confuſion muſt enſue, if the debts were not aſſumed. Again, when he conſidered that direct taxation was to be the conſequence, he was puzzled; yet this alternative had not the dreadful appearances to his mind, which had been depicted by ſome gentlemen, for the great influx of money, which would follow the adoption of the meaſure, would render even direct taxation eaſy—it would not be felt in the degree which had been ſuppoſed.

The ſtate of Delaware, he knew, would ſuffer by aſſumption; for they had funded their debt, and provided for the intereſt. Another circumſtance he would mention from information, that ſome ſtates have made advances for their own particular advantage, without regard to the union. However, enough has been ſaid by the gentlemen who have ſo ably debated this ſubject; it was therefore unneceſſary for him to add any thing. He only wiſhed to conſider it in a large and general ſcale, and obſerved, that partial evil is oftentimes an univerſal good.

He was ſorry ſome gentlemen had not brought forward a reſolution providing, that the ſtates who had paid off more than their proportion, and had the certificates now in their treaſuries, would be allowed to diſcount them againſt the United States, &c.

Mr. Vining concluded with an handſome figure, comparing his arguments to a veſſel launched into the federal ocean. He wiſhed that the buſineſs could have been poſtponed with propriety, but ſeeing that gentlemen were anxious to bring it to a deciſion after ſo long a diſcuſſion, he could therefore wiſh it were haſtened.

A few words more were added by Mr. Gerry, Mr. Page and Mr. Sedgwick, when

This important queſtion was at length put from the chair, on the 4th reſolution, reſpecting the aſſumption of the ſtate debts with Mr. Madiſon's amendment, and there appeared

For the affirmative,	30
For the negative,	26

The report of Joſeph Nourſe, regiſter of the treaſury of the United States, on the memorial of Robert Morris, late ſuperintendent of finance, was read, ſetting forth, that he had made inquiry into the caſe and had found that the accounts of the ſaid Robert Morris had been regularly entered into the regiſter office, and ſettled ſome time paſt.

A printed ſtatement had been delivered, and proper inveſtigation already made out, which render it unneceſſary for congreſs to order any commiſſioners in the buſineſs, or create any new expence. The ſaid accounts were cloſed the 1ſt of November, 1784. Every thing that come into the treaſury was debited from the 20th February, 1781, to 1ſt November, 1784, and amounted to 8,177,431 72-90ths dollars; and all the payments made during the ſaid period were 8,155,405 dollars; which left a balance in the treaſury on the 1ſt of November, 1784, of 21,826 dollars.

Congreſs of the United States.

At the ſecond ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT providing for the enumeration of the INHABITANTS *of the* UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the marſhals of the ſeveral diſtricts of the United States, ſhall be and they are hereby authoriſed and required to cauſe the number of the inhabitants within their reſpective diſtricts to be taken, omitting, in ſuch enumeration, Indians not taxed, and diſtinguiſhing free perſons, including thoſe bound to ſervice for a term of years, from all others, diſtinguiſhing alſo the ſexes and colours of free perſons, and the free males of ſixteen years and upwards from thoſe under that age; for effecting which purpoſe, the marſhals ſhall have power to appoint as many aſſiſtants within their reſpective diſtricts as to them ſhall appear neceſſary; aſſigning to each aſſiſtant a certain diviſion of his diſtrict, which diviſion ſhall conſiſt of one or more counties, cities, towns, townſhips, hundreds or pariſhes, or of a territory plainly and diſtinctly bounded by water courſes, mountains or public roads. The marſhals and their aſſiſtants ſhall reſpectively take an oath or affirmation, before ſome judge or juſtice of the peace, reſident within their reſpective diſtricts, previous to their entering on the diſcharge of the duties by this act required. The oath, or affirmation, of the marſhal ſhall be, "I, A. B. marſhal of the diſtrict of do ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that I will well and truly cauſe to be made a juſt and perfect enumeration and deſcription of all perſons reſident within my diſtrict, and return the ſame to the preſident of the United States, agreeably to the directions of an act of congreſs, entitled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," according to the beſt of my ability." The oath, or affirmation, of an aſſiſtant ſhall be, "I, A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that I will make a juſt and perfect enumeration and deſcription of all perſons reſident within the diviſion aſſigned to me by the marſhal of the diſtrict of and make due return thereof to the ſaid marſhal, agreeably to the directions of an act of congreſs, entitled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," according to the beſt of my ability." The enumeration ſhall commence on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, and ſhall cloſe within nine calendar months thereafter: The ſeveral aſſiſtants ſhall, within the ſaid nine months, tranſmit to the marſhals by whom they ſhall be reſpectively appointed, accurate returns of all perſons, except Indians not taxed, within their reſpective diviſions, which returns ſhall be made in a ſchedule, diſtinguiſhing the ſeveral families by the names of their maſter, miſtreſs, ſteward, overſeer, or other principal perſon therein, in manner following, that is to ſay—

The number of perſons within my diviſion, conſiſting of appears in a ſchedule hereunto annexed, ſubſcribed by me this day of one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-

A. B. Aſſiſtant to the Marſhal of

Schedule *of the whole Number of Perſons within the Diviſion allotted to* A. B.

Names of Heads of Families.	Free White Males of ſixteen years, and upwards, including Heads of Families.	Free White Males under ſixteen years.	Free White Females, including Heads of Families.	All other Free Perſons.	Slaves.

And be it further enacted, That every aſſiſtant failing to make return, or making a falſe return of the enumeration to the marſhal, within the time by this act limited, ſhall forfeit the ſum of two hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the marſhals ſhall file the ſeveral returns aforeſaid, with the clerks of their reſpective diſtrict courts, who are hereby directed to receive and carefully preſerve the ſame: And the marſhals reſpectively ſhall, on or before the firſt day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, tranſmit to the preſident of the United States the aggregate amount of each deſcription of perſons within their reſpective diſticts. And every marſhal failing to file the returns of his aſſiſtant, or any of them, with the clerks of their reſpective diſtrict courts, or failing to return the aggregate amount of each deſcription of perſons in their reſpective diſtricts, as the ſame ſhall appear from ſaid returns, to the preſident of the United States, within the time limited by this act, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of eight hundred dollars; all which forfeitures ſhall be recoverable in the courts of the diſtricts where the offences ſhall be committed, or in the circuit courts, to be held within the ſame, by action of debt, information or indictment; the one half thereof to the uſe of the United States, and the other half to the informer; but where the proſecution ſhall be firſt inſtituted on behalf of the United States, the whole ſhall accrue to their uſe: And, for the more effectual diſcovery of offences, the judges of the ſeveral diſtrict courts, at their next ſeſſions, to be held after the expiration of the time allowed for making the returns of the enumeration hereby directed, to the preſident of the United States, ſhall give this act in charge to the grand juries in their reſpective courts, and ſhall cauſe the returns of the ſeveral aſſiſtants to be laid before them for their inſpection.

And be it further enacted, That every aſſiſtant ſhall receive at the rate of one dollar for every one hundred and fifty perſons by him returned, where ſuch perſons reſide in the country; and where ſuch perſons reſide in a city, or town, containing more than five thouſand perſons, ſuch aſſiſtant ſhall receive at the rate of one dollar for every three hundred perſons, but where, from the diſperſed ſituation of the inhabitants in ſome diviſions, one dollar for every one hundred and fifty perſons ſhall be inſufficient, the marſhals, with the approbation of the judges of their reſpective diſtricts, may make ſuch further allowance to the aſſiſtants in ſuch diviſions as ſhall be deemed an adequate compenſation, provided the ſame does not exceed one dollar for every fifty perſons by them returned. The ſeveral marſhals ſhall receive as follows: The marſhal of the diſtrict of Maine two hundred dollars; the marſhal of the diſtrict of New-Hampſhire two hundred dollars; the marſhal of the diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts three hundred dollars; the marſhal of the diſtrict of Connecticut two hundred dollars; the marſhal of the diſtrict of New-York three hundred dollars; the marſhal of the diſtrict of New-Jerſey two hundred dollars; the marſhal of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania three hundred dollars; the marſhal of the diſtrict of Delaware one hundred dollars; the marſhal of the diſtrict of Maryland three hundred dollars; the marſhal of the diſtrict of Virginia five hundred dollars; the marſhal of the diſtrict of Kentucky two hundred and fifty dollars; the marſhal of the diſtrict of North-Carolina three hundred and fifty dollars; the marſhal of the diſtrict of South-Carolina three hundred dollars; the marſhal of the diſtrict of Georgia two hundred and fifty dollars: And, to obviate all doubts which may ariſe reſpecting the perſons to be returned, and the manner of making returns, *Be it enacted,* That every perſon whoſe uſual place of abode ſhall be in any family on the aforeſaid firſt Monday in Auguſt next, ſhall be returned as of ſuch family; and the name of every perſon, who ſhall be an inhabitant of any diſtrict, but without a ſettled place of reſidence, ſhall be inſerted in the column of the aforeſaid ſchedule which is allotted for the heads of families, in that diviſion where he or ſhe ſhall be on the ſaid firſt Monday in Auguſt next, and every perſon occaſionally abſent at the time of the enumeration, as belonging to that place in which he uſually reſides in the United States.

And be it further enacted, That each and every perſon more than ſixteen years of age, whether heads of families or not, belonging to any family within any diviſion of a diſtrict made or eſtabliſhed within the United States, ſhall be, and hereby is, obliged to render to ſuch aſſiſtant of the diviſion, a true account, if required, to the beſt of his or her knowledge, of all and every perſon belonging to ſuch family reſpectively, according to the ſeveral deſcriptions aforeſaid, on pain of forfeiting twenty dollars, to be ſued for and recovered by ſuch aſſiſtant, the one half for his own uſe, and the other half for the uſe of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That each aſſiſtant ſhall, previous to making his return to the marſhal, cauſe a correct copy, ſigned by himſelf, of the ſchedule, containing the number of inhabitants within his diviſion, to be ſet up at two of the moſt public places within the ſame, there to remain for the inſpection of all concerned; for each of which copies the ſaid aſſiſtant ſhall be entitled to receive two dollars, provided proof of a copy of the ſchedule having been ſo ſet up and ſuffered to remain, ſhall be tranſmitted to the marſhal, with the return of the number of perſons; and in caſe any aſſiſtant ſhall fail to make ſuch proof to the marſhal, he ſhall forfeit the compenſation by this act allowed him.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United
States, and preſident of the Senate.
Approved March the 1ſt. 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the
United States.

BRUSSELS, *December* 19.

THE ſtates of Flanders, and the high court of juſtice, are removed to this place from Ghent, and the city is again tolerably quiet. The patriotic leader, Vander Noot, arrived yeſterday, and was drawn into the town in triumph, preceded by a large body of horſe and foot, with drums beating and colours flying. He was ſeated in an open chariot. The firſt place he went to was the cathedral church of St. Gudula, where Te Deum was ſung, and after ſervice he repaired to the Engliſh hotel, where he was crowned by the people with laurels. The mob ſang ſome verſes while this ceremony was performing.

The magiſtracy of the city have taken the oath of allegiance to the ſtates of Brabant, and the new government has already began to exerciſe its functions.

The Auſtrian generals Ferrarie and Lilien, who were to have ſucceeded generals Dalton and Arberg, have been taken priſoners and brought here. They are allowed full liberty to go about the town, having given their paroles of honour not to eſcape.

EDINBURGH, *November* 9.

On Thurſday the 5th of November, cur. about five minutes after ſix in the afternoon, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Comrie, near Crieff, and the neighbouring places. At Lawers the ſhock was ſo diſtinct and violent, that the whole family were alarmed. A loud rumbling noiſe was heard, reſembling thunder; and the ſhock appeared to ſtrike upwards from a great depth in the earth. Several perſons were nearly thrown down, and great numbers of the inhabitants of Comrie left their houſes in the utmoſt conſternation. We do not hear of any damage being done. In the courſe of two hours after the firſt ſhock, no leſs than thirty different leſſer noiſes were diſtinctly heard. The progreſs of the firſt ſeemed to be towards the north weſt, but afterwards more to the eaſtward.

It is a curious and ſingular fact, ſince the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, not a day nor night has paſſed but a variety of ſhocks have been felt in the above neighbourhood. Thoſe on the 31ſt of Auguſt and 5th of November were by far the moſt violent, the latter particularly. The noiſe has continued frequently ſince.

It is highly probable that the above concuſſion of the earth has been felt in many places, though not attended to at the time.

On the 30th of September (the day on which the earthquake happened in Italy) a loud noiſe was heard at two different places in the neighbourhood of this city, which, though not much attended to at the time, was probably from the ſame cauſe.

LONDON, *December* 27.

There is a mode propoſed in France for paying the national debt by voluntary ſubſcription, which appears feaſible; the whole kingdom to be divided into diſtricts, or pariſhes; at the head of each, ſix patriotic men are to preſide; every individual to be ſummoned, and a liſt of annual property ſhewn him, from 1000 livres a year to 100,000, with liberty of placing himſelf in which ever claſs he pleaſes:—a 1000 livres to give 25; 2000, 50; and in ſuch proportion to the higheſt claſs. As the ſum is ſo very trifling, it is preſumed every individual would be ambitious to rank himſelf rather above than below his real rent roll; and this ſum, it is reckoned, would produce 995 millions, or about 43,500,000l. ſterling, which, continued for 7 or 8 years, would make a fund ſufficient for the exigencies of government, pay off all the preſent debts, and leave the clergy in poſſeſſion of the wealth of the church.—We ſhall ſee what effect it will have—too good to be put in execution.

Dec. 28. As ſoon as the ruins of the Baſtile can be removed in Paris, a grand national monument is to be erected, and the ſcite to be called, "*La Place de Liberté!*"

A great miſtake has all along prevailed, that only five or ſix perſons were found in the Baſtile when it was taken; but the truth is, although there were only that number of priſoners found in the cells for offences of ſtate, there were near three hundred priſoners [illegible] for different pretended offences, ſome of whom had been ſeveral years immured. The governor had juſt determined to put all theſe to death, when, by a ſtratagem, the populace made themſelves maſters of the place.

Dec. 29. The company of comedians at Gand, performed, on the 6th inſtant, the comic opera of La Caravane.—When the actor pronounced the words To arms! the audience immediately repeated it, and the whole houſe reſounded with, to arms! to arms! The Imperialiſts, ſtruck with a ſudden terror, ran to the commander, and the troops were under arms in a few minutes. The company were ordered to Bruſſels; there they repreſented Azemia, where the ſame expreſſion occurs as in Caravane. The public re-echoed, to arms! with enthuſiaſm. The ſpirits are in too violent a ſtate of fermentation to reſiſt the natural impulſe of the heart.

BOSTON, *March* 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who was lately in the Geneſee country.

"One curioſity was a brimſtone ſpring, which iſſues from two places about two rods apart, about twenty rods from the bottom of a large hill, where it comes through apertures about five or ſix inches in diameter, and perfectly round, deſcending like a ſwift brook; there is a glade about four rods wide from the ſpring down to the bottom of the hill, which is quite clear, all the buſhes, if ever there were any, are gone, and there is not much ſoil, it is rather a rock of divers colours, and all the way in or near the water, and on every level ſpot there is brimſtone in ſome places ten or fifteen inches deep."

POUGHKEEPSIE, *February* 23.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In Ulſter county in the ſtate of New-York, on an iſland in the Neverſink creek, nearly in the latitude, of 41 30 North, a Mr. Baker in the beginning of the month of March laſt, having cut down a large hollow beach tree, to his ſurpriſe, found the cavity of the tree, nearly filled with the common barn ſwallows of this country, in quantity (by his eſtimation) nearly two barrels. They were in a torpid ſtate; but carrying ſome of thoſe which were not injured by the fall of the tree, near a fire, they were preſently re-animated by the warmth, and took the wing with their uſual agility.—This may be depended on as a fact.

NEW-YORK, *March* 5.

Extract of a letter from London, December 26.

"Amongſt all the different ſchemes that have been fallen upon for determining whether the main ocean is or is not fathomable, that of the celebrated blind philoſopher, Dr. Moyes, appears the moſt likely to effectuate the end propoſed. In a dead calm, he detaches a hollow buoyant machine from a veſſel; the machine ſo laden with weights as to ſink with rapidity. The moment it arrives at the bottom or touches any ſolid body it upſets, diſlodges the weights contained within, and then by reaſon of its natural buoyancy the machine muſt re-aſcend to the ſurface.—The doctor in his paſſage from America to Europe, tried ſeveral different machines of this kind in calm weather, but without the deſired effect. We are inclined to think the weights included were not ſufficient to overcome the preſſure upwards at certain depths, or it muſt have ſucceeded. From the analogy of the mountains on the land we may ſuppoſe the ocean to be no where more than three or four miles in depth; and ſoundings it is well known, are to be had for the whole run, betwixt Newfoundland and Ireland in 5, 6, 7, 8 and 900 fathoms."

Extract of a letter from London, December 28.

"A tanner in the neighbourhood of this city not long ſince invited one of the inſpectors of the vats to dine with him. The inſpector having rather drank too freely, in paſſing homeward through the tan-yard, fell head and ears over into one of the vats. His cries ſoon brought the tanner to his aſſiſtance, but all aid was abſolutely refuſed to the inſpector for fear of incurring the penalty of the law which enacts, that "no *hides* ſhall be drawn out of any vats without the tanner's giving twelve hours notice." I ſhall be ruined, [illegible] if I throw you out, you muſt ſtay here till the twelve hours are elapſed. I will, however, in the mean time, talk with the exciſeman, and endeavour to prevail upon him to allow me to give you ſome relief." In this ſituation he left him, and the inſpector muſt have periſhed, had not an extraordinary effort of his own preſerved him."

Accounts from Fort Pitt ſay, that about Chriſtmas laſt more than 2000 perſons (emigrants) were waiting at that place for the riſing of the Ohio, in order to proceed down the river to the new ſettlements. The Ohio was never known to be lower than during the late fall and winter.

March 8. In a late Engliſh magazine occurs a remarkable account of a lad totally blind (as was ſuppoſed, from obſtructions in the optic nerve) being perfectly reſtored to ſight, by undergoing four ſmart electrical ſhocks. This account is atteſted in the moſt ſatisfactory manner; two girls have ſince been cured by the ſame means; it is to be obſerved, however, that none of theſe ſubjects were naturally blind.

At St. Domingo, the capital town of Spaniſh Hiſpaniola, are ſtill ſeen the walls of the houſe that Columbus erected there in 1493, which he fortified and left to the care of a ſmall garriſon juſt before his ſecond return to old Spain. It is a large building exactly ſquare, the walls twenty feet high, and near five feet thick; and is at preſent the receptacle of filth, and ſurrounded with weeds and buſhes. The reflective traveller naturally beholds this pile with veneration, as the firſt building erected in the weſtern world by European hands, and under the direction of a man whoſe ſervices and renown entitle it to be conſidered as a remarkable monument of curioſity and (American) antiquity.

Extract of a letter from Havre, to a gentleman in this city, dated December 23, 1789.

The ſhip Pennſylvania, being detained here by contrary winds, will convey you this letter.

"Since my laſt of the 5th inſtant the prices of flour are lowered very much; theſe proviſions which a month before were ſo ſcarce, are ſo abundant at preſent, that they ſeem to ariſe out of the ground; therefore we thought it proper for your intereſt and your government to inform you of that revolution.

"M. Neckar wrote us lately he had given conſiderable orders on flour in America, but that he, at the ſame time, had limited the prices of purchaſe ſo that it would not coſt our government more than 30s. ſterling per barrel, free of all expences, and to be delivered in France. This may ſerve you as a rule if you make any ſhipments in that article to France."

March 10. The general aſſembly of Rhode Iſland, at their laſt ſeſſion, agreed to make an annual ſpecific compenſation to all ſuch officers, ſoldiers and ſeamen, belonging to that ſtate, as were diſabled in the ſervice of the United States, during the late war. This is to be proportioned to their reſpective diſabilities; as it appears highly reaſonable that a diſcrimination among invalids ſhould take place; and not that a man who had loſt only a toe or a finger, by coming under the general denomination of an invalid, ſhould have the ſame penſion as he that had loſt his legs or arms. All claimants muſt appear at the ſtate-houſe in Providence before the 1ſt of May next, producing certificates of the time, place and circumſtances of their being diſabled.

Extract of a letter from London, December 26.

"The lord mayor (Mr. Hartley) in his late addreſs to the prince of Wales, after many loyal ſentiments of attachment and regard, preſented his highneſs with the freedom of the city of London, at the ſame time offering up a fervent prayer, that "when it ſhall pleaſe the Almighty to call his majeſty to a heavenly throne, his royal highneſs may ſucceed him, and long live," &c. In the opinion of many, he might almoſt as well have ſaid—"we wiſh old George dead, and that you were ſnug in his place." The king is ſaid to be perfectly cured of his inſanity, but is, at times, extremely penſive, and will walk for hours together in his gallery, without ſpeaking a word, or taking the leaſt notice of any perſon. We are afraid Peg Nicholſon's knife has made impreſſions upon his brain that will never be effaced."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 17.

An account of the lead mines in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Virginia.

In the month of Auguſt laſt the proprietors began to work theſe lead mines with ten hands, which they found on an average produced one thouſand weight of waſhed ore per day. This when refined produced 70 to 75lb. per 100lb. of ore. The ten men were not employed to the ſame advantage as a greater number might have been. To obviate this inconvenience and to increaſe the quantity of lead to the probable conſumption of this country, the proprietors have 75 men employed in this buſineſs, which they have reaſon to expect will produce nine hundred tuns of lead per year.

They have alſo eſtabliſhed a manufactory of ſhot and ſheet lead, at Richmond, and from the productions of the mines five workmen now make one tun of ſhot per day. Their intentions are to increaſe the number of workmen in this factory to the full amount of the demand of ſhot and ſheet lead in this country.

March 18. We are informed that a large body of fine coal has been lately diſcovered very near the ſurface of the earth a ſhort diſtance weſtward of the Mooſic Ridge. As this is nearer to the Delaware than any body of coal diſcovered before, it ſhould induce thoſe who traverſe the country on both ſides that river to keep a watchful eye for this valuable commodity. The high grounds in Jerſey, New-York and Pennſylvania, that lie upon the Delaware, are very likely, from their form, to contain beds of valuable foſſils and minerals.

An experiment has been made of a carriage upon a new conſtruction, conſiſting of three coach bodies, by a coach-maker of Norwich, England, on the road from thence to Wymondham, ten miles, which was worked with four horſes in 56 minutes, and carried twelve grown perſons and ſeven children; but the plan, when put in execution, is to carry 14 withinſide, and two without.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, December 20.

"The people are every where panting to go to America, to enjoy that freedom and plenty which no part of European ground ſeems longer to afford them. Emiſſaries from America are at this hour diſperſed through England, Scotland and Ireland, to inveigle our huſbandmen and mechanics; and America like a grateful child, after ſhaking off all connexion with the mother country, is plundering the nation of its moſt uſeful inhabitants. If the Americans would agree to take off only our factious partiſans and patriotic impoſters, we ſhould have no reaſon to complain, but to perſuade away the quiet and uſeful members of the community, to eſtabliſh and improve their manufactures, is intolerable. In Scotland there is a general diſpoſition to emigrate, and every one ſeems to have converſed with an American emiſſary; at the ſame time we are of opinion it is not ſo much the barren ſolitary tracts of America that allure the people to emigration, as the calamities they endure at home, from the exceſſive rents, tythes and taxes."

WINCHESTER, *(Virginia) March* 3.

Within theſe few days ſeveral perſons have paſſed through this town from Kentucky; by them we learn, that four men were killed in the wilderneſs, about the 14th of laſt month, by a party of Indians; that the barbarians had left their war clubs on the ſpot where they committed the horrid maſſacre; that one of the unfortunate ſufferers was on his way home from New-Orleans, where he had been trading, and had near 200 guineas with him, which fell into the hands of the bloody miſcreants. That the ſavages in the neighbourhood of Kentucky are continually committing depredations on the property of the white inhabitants, particularly in ſtealing horſes; that many perſons have alſo been murdered by them in that quarter, thirty-three within the laſt four months, to the certain knowledge of our informants. That the enſuing ſummer is expected to be a very bloody one, as undoubted intelligence has been received in Kentucky of the determined reſolution of the Shawaneſe to wage war, whom it is feared will alſo be joined by other hoſtile tribes; and that a priſoner arrived at the Falls, who lately made his eſcape from the Shawaneſe, informs, that fifty warriors of that nation are now on their march, to watch the trace of the wilderneſs.

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Tueſday the 20th day of April next, at the houſe of William Edwards, on the Head of South river,

THE PROPERTY of AQUILA EDWARDS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of houſehold furniture, cattle, ſheep, &c. and part of a plantation. The ſale to be at eleven o'clock, and for caſh only. 10 7/6

Wm. EDWARDS, Adminiſtrator.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid deceaſed are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims are requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be ſettled, by w3 W. E.

Samuel Hutton,

COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his cuſtomers, and a generous public in general, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a parcel of excellent well ſeaſoned timber, and that he ſtill carries on the above buſineſs in all its various branches, and moſt approved faſhions, on the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt terms. He will take in payment any kind of country produce, for any kind of carriages, or repairs, at the market price. He has ſeveral new and ſecond hand carriages and ſulkeys on hand, which he will ſell low on the above terms. Orders from the country will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, Cornhill-ſtreet,
March 25, 1790. 1 eop 8w

THE creditors of the ſubſcriber are requeſted to meet at Mr. Vachel Stevens's, in the city of Annapolis, on Tueſday the ſixth of April, and to bring in their claims, as the ſubſcriber intends to put his property in the hands of truſtees for the payment of his debts.

Wm. WORTHINGTON.

Seven-Mountains, Anne-Arundel county,
March 22, 1790. 1

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mrs. Sarah Blake, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate to apply to

C. T. WEDERSTRANDT, Executor.

Who hath for SALE,

SUNDRY NEGROES,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, whom he would chooſe to diſpoſe of by family.

Wye River, Queen-Anne's county,
February 2[illegible], 1790. 2

BY virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this ſtate, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the houſe of George Mann, in the city of Annapolis, on Tueſday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of Thomas Rutland, deceaſed. Poſſeſſion will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaſer.

3 W. GOLDSMITH, } Truſtees.
B. WHETCROFT, }

On Wedneſday the 14th of April, will be SOLD, on the dwelling plantation of James Drane, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed,

SUNDRY valuable country-born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women and boys; alſo the reſidue of the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid James Drane, conſiſting of houſehold furniture, ſtock of all kinds, plantation utenſils, &c. by order of the orphan's court of Prince-George's county, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the judgments againſt the eſtate of the ſaid James Drane. Terms of ſale to be made known on the day of ſale. If the ſaid day proves unfair, the ſaid property will be ſold on the next fair day.

ELIZABETH DRANE, Executrix.
3X JAMES DRANE, Executor.

To be Sold,

A New Brick Houſe,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 10

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 1ſt day of April next, at 11 o'clock, at the houſe lately occupied by Joseph Brewer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of negroes, houſehold furniture, &c. The terms of ſale for ready caſh. All perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate, and producing them on or before that day, will be entitled to bids at the ſaid ſale, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given, by

JANE BREWER, Adminiſtratrix.
NICHOLAS BREWER, jun. Adminiſtrator.

March 17, 1790. 2X

To be Sold on a liberal Credit, or exchanged for a good Veſſel,

THAT large valuable LOT of GROUND, No. 720, lying on Howard's Late Addition to Baltimore—Upon this ſquare of ground are ſix good dwelling houſes; one of the houſes is large, two ſtory high, well finiſhed, with a cellar under the whole houſe, and a draw-well at the door; the remainder of the houſes are ſtrong good comfortable dwelling houſes. Each tenement is ſubject to one pound twelve ſhillings per annum. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber living at the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.

3 PATRICK M'MAHAN.

N. B. An indiſputable leaſe will be given to the purchaſer for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.

THE LANDS

FORMERLY advertiſed by Mr. Wormeley, in this county, for ſale, ſtill remain unſold—They lay between this houſe and Cool-Spring. Any perſon or perſons inclined to purchaſe parts, or the whole of this tract, will apply to Mr. James Wormeley for terms. Mr. Harris or Mr. Roper, who live with him, will ſhew the land to any who come to view it. Tobacco, continental or ſtate ſecurities at their value will be received in part, and ſpecie in part. The terms of payment ſhall be made eaſy to the purchaſers.

RALPH WORMELEY, jun.

The Rocks, Virginia, Berkeley,
September 13, 1789. 3X

TAKE NOTICE,

I SHALL apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commiſſion to eſtabliſh the boundaries and lines of EVANES RANGE and RILEY's RANGE, WIDOW's PURCHASE and BOWIE's ADDITION, alſo a lot of DARNALL's GROVE, now in my poſſeſſion.

RICHARD B. HALL.

February 20, 1790. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next April court of Calvert county, for a commiſſion under the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove the outſide bounding lines of a tract of land known by the name of POPPING GAY, lying in the county aforeſaid.

3 ELISHA HARRISON.

Anne Arundel county, February [illegible], 1790.

PROPOSALS

For Printing, by Subſcription,

(In one Volume, Octavo.)

A CAREFUL AND STRICT

INQUIRY

INTO

The modern prevailing Notions

OF THAT

Freedom of Will,

Which is ſuppoſed to be eſſential to

Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice,

Reward and Puniſhment,

Praiſe and Blame.

BY JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.

Late Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth.*——

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on good paper and a new type, in a neat and elegant manner.

II. When a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers offer to defray the expence of the work, it will be put to the preſs and finiſhed with all poſſible expedition.

III. The price of the volume, neatly bound and lettered, (which will contain above 300 pages, excluſive of a general index, octavo,) only ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence, lawful money of the Delaware ſtate, ONE HALF at the time of ſubſcribing, and the REMAINDER on the delivery of the book.

IV. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve ſets, ſhall receive one *gratis*; and bookſellers the uſual allowance.

PLAN of the WORK.

PART I.

Wherein are explained various *terms* and *things* belonging to the ſubject of the enſuing diſcourſe.

SECT. I. Concerning the nature of the *will.*—Sect. II. Concerning the *determination* of the will.—Sect. III. Concerning the meaning of the terms *neceſſity, impoſſibility, inability,* &c. and of *contingence.*—Sect. IV. Of the diſtinction of *natural* and *moral* neceſſity and inability.—Sect. V. Concerning the notion of *liberty,* and of *moral agency.*

PART II.

Wherein it is conſidered, Whether there is, or can be, any ſuch ſort of FREEDOM OF WILL as that wherein Arminians place the eſſence of the liberty of all moral agents; and whether any ſuch thing ever *was,* or *can be* conceived of.

SECT. I. Shewing the manifeſt inconſiſtence of the Arminian notion of liberty of will, conſiſting in the wills *ſelf-determining power.* Sect. II. Several ſuppoſed ways of *evading* the foregoing reaſoning conſidered. Sect. III. Whether any event whatſoever, and *volition* in particular, can come to paſs *without a cauſe* of its exiſtence. Sect. IV. Whether *volition* can ariſe without a cauſe, through the activity of the nature of the ſoul. Sect. V. Shewing that if the things aſſerted in theſe evaſions ſhould be ſuppoſed to be true, they are altogether impertinent, and can't help the cauſe of Arminian liberty; and how, this being the ſtate of the caſe, Arminian writers are obliged to talk *inconſiſtently.* Sect. VI. Concerning the will's determining in things which are perfectly *indifferent* in the view of the mind. Sect. VII. Concerning the notion of liberty of will conſiſting in *indifference.* Sect. VIII. Concerning the ſuppoſed *liberty* of the will, as oppoſite to all neceſſity. Sect. IX. Of the connection of the acts of the will with the dictates of the underſtanding. Sect. X. Volition neceſſarily connected with the influence of motives: with particular obſervation of the great inconſiſtence of Mr. Chubb's aſſertions and reaſonings about the freedom of the will. Sect. XI. The evidence of God's certain *foreknowledge* of the volitions of moral agents. Sect. XII. God's *certain foreknowledge* of the future volitions of moral agents, *inconſiſtent* with ſuch a *contingence* of thoſe volitions as is without all neceſſity; and infers a neceſſity of volition, as much as an *abſolute decree.* Sect. XIII. Whether we ſuppoſe the volitions of moral agents to be connected with any thing antecedent, or not, yet they muſt be *neceſſary,* in ſuch a ſenſe as to overthrow Arminian liberty.

PART III.

Wherein is inquired, Whether any ſuch liberty of will, as Arminians hold, be neceſſary to moral agency, virtue and vice, praiſe and diſpraiſe, &c.

SECT. I. God's *moral* excellency *neceſſary,* yet *virtuous* and *praiſe-worthy.* Sect. II. The acts of the will of the human ſoul of JESUS CHRIST *neceſſarily holy,* yet *virtuous, praiſe-worthy, rewardable,* &c. Sect. III. The caſe of ſuch as are *given up of God to ſin,* and of fallen man, in general, proves moral *neceſſity* and *inability* to be conſiſtent with *blame-worthineſs.* Sect. IV. *Command,* and obligation to obedience, conſiſtent with moral inability to obey. Sect. V. That *ſincerity* of deſires and endeavours, which is ſuppoſed to *excuſe* in the non-performance of things in themſelves good, particularly conſidered. Sect. VI. Liberty of indifference, not only *not neceſſary* to virtue, but utterly *inconſiſtent* with it; and all, either virtuous or vicious *habits* and *inclinations* inconſiſtent with Arminian notions of liberty and moral agency. Sect. VII. Arminian notions of moral agency inconſiſtent with all influence of motive and inducement, in either virtuous or vicious actions.

PART IV.

Wherein the chief grounds of the reaſonings of Arminians, in ſupport and defence of their notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. and againſt the oppoſite doctrine, are conſidered.

SECT. I. The *eſſence* of the virtue and vice of the diſpoſitions of the heart and acts of the will, lies not in their cauſe, but their nature. Sect. II. The *falſeneſs* and *inconſiſtence* of that metaphyſical notion of *action* and *agency,* which ſeems to be generally entertained by the defenders of the fore-mentioned notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. Sect. III. The reaſons why ſome think it contrary to *common ſenſe,* to ſuppoſe things which are *neceſſary,* to be worthy of either *praiſe* or *blame.* Sect. IV. It is agreeable to *common ſenſe,* and the *natural notions of mankind,* to ſuppoſe moral neceſſity to be conſiſtent with praiſe and blame, reward and puniſhment. Sect. V. Concerning thoſe *objections,* That this ſcheme of neceſſity renders all *means* and *endeavours* for the avoiding of ſin, or the obtaining virtue and holineſs, *vain* and to no purpoſe; and that it makes men no more than mere *machines,* in affairs of morality and religion. Sect. VI. Concerning that *objection* againſt the doctrine which has been maintained, That it *agrees* with the Stoical doctrine of *fate,* and the opinion of Mr. Hobbes. Sect. VII. Concerning the *neceſſity* of the *divine will.* Sect. VIII. Some further *objections* againſt the moral *neceſſity* of GOD's *volitions,* conſidered. Sect. IX. Concerning that *objection* againſt the doctrine which has been maintained, That it makes GOD the *author of ſin.* Sect. X. Concerning *ſin's firſt entrance* into the world. Sect. XI. Of a ſuppoſed *inconſiſtence* of theſe principles, with God's *moral character.* Sect. XII. Of a ſuppoſed tendency of theſe principles to *atheiſm and licentiouſneſs.* Sect. XIII. Concerning that *objection* againſt the reaſoning by which the Calviniſtic doctrine is ſupported, That it is *metaphyſical and abſtruſe.*

THE CONCLUSION.

WHAT *treatment* this diſcourſe may probably meet with from ſome perſons. *Conſequences* concerning ſeveral Calviniſtic doctrines—ſuch as *an univerſal, deciſive Providence.* The total *depravity* and *corruption of man's nature. Efficacious grace.* An univerſal and abſolute *decree;* and abſolute, eternal, perſonal *election. Particular redemption. Perſeverance of ſaints.* Concerning the treatment which Calviniſtic writers and divines have met with. The unhappineſs of the *change* lately in many Proteſtant countries. The *boldneſs* of ſome writers. The excellent wiſdom appearing in the holy ſcriptures.

5X

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Meſſrs. Aitken and Bailey, printers, in Philadelphia; Mr. Jacob Bailey, printer, in Lancaſter; Mr. Iſaac Collins, printer, in Trenton; Mr. Robert Hodge, bookſeller, in New-York; Doctor Wilſon, at Middletown; Col. Black, White-Clay creek; Meſſrs. M'Beath and Glaſsford, in Newark; David Smith, Eſq; Charles-town; Captain Robinſon, in Newport; Mr. Nicholas Brooks, at Duck creek; Colonel Thomas Rodney, near Dover; Revd. Matthew Wilſon, near Lewes-town; Meſſrs. Dixon and Holt, printers, in Richmond; Meſſrs. Bowen and Markland, printers, in Charleſton, South-Carolina; Meſſrs. Robert and Alexander M'Kim, merchants, and Samuel and John Adams, printers, in Baltimore; Meſſ. F. and S. Green, printers, in Annapolis; and James Adams, ſen. the publiſher, in Wilmington.

☞ The gentlemen who are to take in ſubſcriptions for this important work, are requeſted to forward to the publiſher their liſts of ſubſcribers by the firſt of April next, when, it is expected, it will be put to preſs.

To be SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday, the ninth day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of WILLIAM YEALDHALL, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

SUNDRY ARTICLES of PERSONAL PROPERTY, conſiſting of work horſes, horned cattle and hogs, plantation utenſils and houſehold furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ſaid William Yealdhall are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment to

SAMUEL YEALDHALL, Executor.

March 9, 1790. 3X

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

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For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 41 *J. W.*

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th day of December laſt, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made likely fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown cloth and one fearnought jackets, new country linen ſhirt, Welch cotton breeches, yarn ſtockings, negro ſhoes, and felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive, if ten miles from home twenty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of this ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 10, 1790. 10

In Chancery, February 12, 1790.

ORDERED,

BY THE CHANCELLOR,

THAT the terms in this court hereafter be, the ſecond Tueſday in February, the firſt Tueſday in May, the firſt Tueſday in October, and the third Tueſday in December, and that all proceſs be returnable accordingly.

Teſt. S. H. HOWARD,
6 Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL perſons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the ſubſcriber, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts as ſoon as poſſible, which will prevent the trouble and expence of ſuits, and very much oblige their obedient ſervant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms, for caſh, produce, certificates, or on a ſhort credit to thoſe only who are generally punctual in their payments.

J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. 5 15

Anne-Arundel county, March 13, 1790.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of EZEKIEL DAVIDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent them to the ſubſcriber, legally authenticated, that they may be ſettled, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment, to 2 REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.

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